Male 255 I have by most per Subsect Pinas, or with AberMannenis to be good paid or the poetage will be deducted from
the county remarked
FOLUNTARY OORRESPONDENCE containing temperfault never solicited from any quarter of the world; if need will
be belowed by paid for. 250 YOUR YOURGE COMESPONDENCE
ARE PARTITIONARY IS SQUEETED TO SKAL ALL LETTERS AND
FARRAMES SERVEY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY TREATER, ROWSY CANTLE SPECTRE CHILDREN IN THE WORLD ROLD SAUGGLES

BROAD WAY THEATRE, Broadway-Two Buzzards-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - ADVERTISING

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon and

WALLACK'S THEATER, STOREWAY- JOHN BULL -CURE AMERICA'S MUSSUM-Afternoon-Lady of Lyons

BROAD WAY MENAGERIE-FIANESE TWINS AND WILL OWERV SUPERCHEATRE, 37 BOWERY. - EQUESTRIAN

MRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-OD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstel Hall, 444 Broad-SUZKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 529 Broadway, - Buck-

BANVARD'S GEORANA, 196 Broadway. -PANGRAMA RHANISH GALLERY, 603 Broadway .- Day and Evening BIGN OR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE 669 Broadway ACA SENT Hall, 683 Broadway. - PERHAM'S GIFT EX

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway .- Jones' PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE-Broadway, corner of BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-Sil Broad

New York, Saturday, January 7, 1854.

Malls for Europe. THE NEW YORK WESKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Pacide, Captain Nye will leave this port at noon to day, or Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of th New York Hunald will be received at the following places in Europe:-

Liverpool. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. ON-Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Corantil. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARS-Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. B. H. Revoll, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clos

this morning The Werkey Herato will be published at half-past nine

e'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

As yet, no additional particulars have been re ceived relative to the reported disaster to the steamship San Francisco, which left this port for Californ a on the 21st ult. with some eight human beings on board, including over five hun dred United States troops. We repeat that the vessel was new, staunch built, and officered by expe rienced men; therefore there is every reason to hop that she would be able to reach some one of the West India Islands. Indeed, her owners, we under stand, are somewhat inclined to discredit the re port that she has met with any accident whatever She was insured in Wall street for three hundred sand dollars, and had on board provision sufficient to last the passengers and crew for three months, and the soldiers for about one year. It is gratifying to know that the Senetary of War, on hearing of the rumored calamity, imma diately ordered a merchant steamer to be chartered and sent to the relief of the San Francisco, and that the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the various revenue cutters to proceed upon the same errand The Secretary of the Navy, on being applied to, was forced to confess that there was not a government steamer in any port fit to be sent out on a similar voyage of mercy. This is certainly a startling and humiliating illustration of the present imbecile con dition of our navy. We learn, however, that the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House is actively preparing a bill for the re-organization of that important branch of our service upon a basis that will meet all the requirements of the case. Let us hope, for the honor of a great nation, that it will be speedily acted on by both houses of

Congress. On reference to the telegraphic and other news from Washington, it will be perceived that our cor respondent adheres to his statement that Minister Gadsden has negotiated a treaty with Mexico, which is now in the hands of the administration; and, fur thermore, that information hitherto published tends to confirm the important announsement. We have adverted to this subject in a leading editorial. Our correspondent writes that rumors were affoat last evening that Secretary Davis had challenged Senator Toombe, of Georgia, and that the latter had accepted

Quite a spirited discussion took place in the House

of Representatives yesterday with regard to the reference of the communication from the War Department, explanatory of the estimates of appropriations for rivers and barbors. During the controversy it was rendered apparent that most of the Souther and Western members will strongly favor what may be classed as improvement schemes in their sections of country, without regard to the known objections of the President to the generality of the same. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Commerce, after which the private calendar was takes up and three private bills were passed. A resolution was adopted ordering ten thousand copies of the report of the explorations of the Biver Amszop and its tributaries to be printed for the use of members. Mr. Orr introduced a substitute for the Senate's resolution with regard to the Assistan Secretary of the Treasury. The substitute provides that the President shall fill that office, with the con sent of the Secate, when it becomes vacant. In order to give the members an opportunity of participating in the feativities on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, next Monday, the House

adjourced till Tuesday.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the State Legislature yesterday, as will be seen by the synop-ms of the proceedings under the telegraphic head. It is however understood that a large number of important bills-among them an anti-liquor act-are in active preparation, and will shortly be submitted for consideration. Notice was given of several mea sures in the Senate, one of which proposes to amend the banking law as applicable to this city, and an other to authorize the Canal Commissioners to contract for keeping in repair the sections on the en larged Eric Canal. The Speaker of the Assembly named a committee of seven to report upon so much of the Governor's message as relates to intemper ance. Notice was given of a great many bills, seeral of which relate to matters in which the peopl of this city and Brooklyn are interested. Resolu tions were adopted requiring the proper officers to report the amount of money expended for opening streets in our city last year, and instructing our Conuire into the causes of the recen adful mortality on shipboard. Both houses ad rued till Monday. See the dispatch from our special correspondent.

The steamship Canada reached Boston yesterday and her mails were despatched in the afternoon for this city, but had not arrived up to two o'clock this a and under the telegraphic head.

We learn from Albany that Hon. John C. Wright, late Comptroller, will soon leave with his family for Havana. It is rumored that he is to succeed Judge Clayton, who lately resigned the American Consul

The whigs of the Kentucky Legislature, in canci have nominated Hon. J. J. Crittenden for United States Senator. The election will be hald next Tuesday.

Among other interesting items of Cuban intel lige ce furnished in the letters of our Havana corre dents is the announcement that no less than five ssels, fully equipped for the slave service, will hortly leave for the coast of Africa. No slaves had lately been landed, although rumors were curren that a vessel laden with Africans had arrived, and was cruising off the south side of the island, awaiting an opportunity to discharge her cargo. She had made two unsuccessful attempts to run in, but th anti-negro decree of the new Cantain-General had so aroused the vigilance of the officials that no contract could be made with them by those engaged in the ishuman traffic for a permit to land. Our correspon dents have much to say concerning the emancipa tion order, the general policy of the new government, &c., which will be found very instructive.

Our columns are again occupied with a large amount of interesting information with regard to the railroad riots at Erie, Pa. It embraces both Justice of the Peace at Harbor Creek. The decision of the Court at Pittsburg is reported to have created considerable excitement among the rloters, and i would not be surprising to learn that they had re commenced host-lities. By the way, we observe that some of the Peonsylvania legislators are inclin ed to back the administrative and magisterial au thorities in upholding the unlawful conduct of the belligerepts: a resolution was vesterday submitte n the State Senate, setting forth that the Lake Shore read was constructed by the Franklin Cana Company, without right or authority, declaring to property forfeited, and authorizing the Canal Com missioners to take possession of the same.

An ordinance subscribing two millions of dollar to the Surbury and Eric Railroad, was passed by the Philadelphia Common Council on Thursday. select council to act upon the ordinance will mee

The United States Marshal yesterday took poss sion of the schooner H. N. Gambrill, which arrived or the previous evening in charge of Lieut. De Camp, of the frigate Constitution, the H. N. G. having been seized last November on the coast of Africa, when about to procure a cargo of slaves. The Marsha will hold her in custody until the decision of the United States Judge is rendered.

A meeting in advocacy of Ocean Penny Postage was held at the Tabernacle last evening. The Mayor presided, and pertinent addresses were made by Mr. Elihu Burritt, of Massachusetts, and Hon John P. Hale. We give a report else where.

The veterans of 1812 completed, last evening, the arrangements for their proposed journey to Phila-delphia, to attend the convention to be held there for the purpose of obtaining relief from Congress. A large number were present. We give a sketch of the meeting.

In addition to our usual financial and trade reporwe to-day publish a list of the average retail prices of market produce, from which persons residing else where may form some idea of the enormous expens of furnishing a table in New York. We also furnish several important tables relative to the commerce and trade of this city for the past two years Stocks were more buoyant in Wall street yesterday and the holders of some of the leading fancies rea ized an advance. Both cotton and breadstuffs were dull, and the latter slight'y fell off in price. Cottor is reported to have advanced in the New Orlean market on the reception of the Canada's news.

To day's inside pages contain the proceedings the Board of Councilmen; Transactions in the various City Courts; Coroners' Inquests; Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce: News from Liberia, and a great variety of other interesting matter, to which the attention of the reader is directed without mor particular reference.

The Projected Treaty with Mexico. We perceive that some of our city cotempo raries affect to treat our exclusive informa tion of the project of a treaty with Mexico as a humbug or a hoax. They deny that any such document has been received by the Departmen of State. They will discover their error in course of time. We have neither been hoaxed nor deceived, and have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement furnished us by our correspondent at Washington. It is very true that no treaty has yet been finally and definite ly executed, for the very simple reason that the sanction of the United States Senate and the interchange of ratifications by the two contracting powers, are indispensable formalities to its completion. But of the receipt by the State Department of a project of a treaty agreed upon by the Mexican authorities and Mr. Gadsden, we have not the smallest doubt. We did not require the confirmation of our report, which appears in the Washington correspondence of yesterday's Journal of Commerce, to settle our conviction on the point. The doubters are of two classes: those who prefer impugning the accuracy of a statement to copying it from a rival, and those who, like the Journal of Commerce, are so ignorant and carcless as to publish in one column a corroboration of a story, and in another a flippant

denial of its truth. As was stated by our correspondent, the leading features of the project submitted by Mr. Gadsden, are :- First, the settlement of such a boundary as will enable us to protect Mexico from incursions from the Indians : Second, the grant of Mexican territory for a railroad to the Pacific; Third, the abroga tion of the eleventh section of the treaty of Gua dalupe Hidalgo; Fourth, the ratification by Santa Anna of the Tebuantepec grant; and fifth the cession to the United States of all the Mex ican territory north of the projected Pacific railroad, so as to include Sonora and Lower California—the consideration given by the United States for these various concessions being a sum of fifty millions of dollars to be

paid to Mexico. Now, the closer these provisions are examin ed, the more likely do they seem to be such as Santa Anna would propose or accept. From his carliest début in political life he has stead ly pursued one grand principle of the Machie velian policy: his acts have always been in direct contradiction to his words and writings. He has done that which he said he would not do, and has never, on any occasion of moment performed any promise or fulfilled any threat This has been from the first his ruling principle. He learned it in his youth; and when his mind reached maturity it received it as a congenial doctrine. Applying this key to his poliev since his return to Mexico, we find that al his fervent aspirations after nationality, all his protestations that he would preserve Mexico in her integrity, all his outcry against the United States and our aggrandizing spirit, may very possibly have been, and, indeed, probably were, mere cloaks to hide his real designs from the people. Certain it is that, judging Santa Anna by his past career. if he had intended to grant us a right of way across Tehuantepec and his northern provinces, he would have adopted no other tone than that of his published speeches and manifestnes. On the other hand, it is diffi-

cult to conceive a treaty which could be

more naturally reconciled to Mr. Gadsden's character and b instructions, than the one whose tenor i given shove. One of the most distinguis ned men in South Carolina, a disciple of Calhoun, and an onflinching defender of the rights of the South, Mr. Gadsden was not a politician of the Marcy school, and had received no taint from associating with spoilsmen at Washington. He was just the man to postpone all cons derations of personal comfort or ambition to the great object of his mission; he accepted it from a sole desire to serve his country, and he could not have accomplished that end more effectually than by carrying through this project of a treaty. Nor could he have discovered a better method of fulfilling his instructions from the Department of State, as will be seen by reference to the sketch of their tenor, given elsewhere, from another source The coincidence between what we give Mr Gadsden credit for having done, and that which he therein appears to have been directed to do is indeed striking.

The new treaty cannot fail to become a bon of contention in the Cabinet at Washington. That portion of the administration which is in favor of upholding the constitutional rights of the South, by maintaining a just equilibrium between both sections of the country, will, of cours , gladly support and press for the ratification of the Gadsden treaty. On the other hand, the narrow-minded views of those mem bers of the Cabinet who have altied themselves with the Northern free soilers, will doubtless induce them to strangle the treaty in the bud and prevent its ultimate adoption by the Senate. on the ground that it would give a new acces sion of strength to the South. We have seen enough of General Pierce's government to know which section preponderates. And we must not, therefore, feel surprised if the organs of the Secretary of State do all in their power to keep the fact of the project of the treaty a secret, and endeavor to discredit the rumors concerning its tenor, which come to light,

One of our youthful cotemporaries which follows very closely in the wake of the "Sa tanic press," though much given to tell false hoods of it, and abuse it in its leading articles has recently endeavored to carry out our me thod of opera criticism in respect to the late Maretzek benefit. At the close of the season. as most of our readers are aware, a quarrel took place between Manager Maretzek and ble tenor, Salvi; and our youthful cotemporary, not having the fear of a ten thousand dollar verdict before its eyes, thought fit to espouse the cause of the former, and to abuse the latter in no measured terms. We are bound to say, in justice, that in speaking thus, after the Fry verdict, our cotemporary displayed a degree of pluck which is highly commendable and praise worthy. The similarity between the case which provoked its strictures and the Fry controversy is really very striking. In the former we have a quarrel between an opera mana ger and one of his singers; in the latter precisely the same thing. In the one, the tenor goes to the newspapers to vindicate himself from the censure cast upon him by a card published by the manager; in the other, a lady, whose private character endeared her to the public as deeply as her artistic talents, came to the HERALD to solicit the insertion of a paragraph in reply to the slanders of the hired penmen of her manager. So far as the statements and counter statements which have appeared in the Maretzek and Salvi controversy throw light on the true merits of the case, it would appear that the tenor is some what in the wrong, and the manager somewhat in the right: in the Fry case the manager was decidedly in the wrong, and poor Madame Truffi clearly in the right. In the tormer case, it would seem that the tenor wa guilty of discourtesy, and a gross breach of etiquette; in the latter, credible witnesses swear that Fry the manager, actually hired men to write down his artists for the purpose of re from Europe. This is the first point in which the parallel fails. As we advance, we find the divergence between the two cases increase There never was anything said of Signor Fry in the controversy on this subject half so se vere or so unjust as the remarks of the Times on the Maretzek and Salvi difficulty. Our crit icism of Fry's opera was mild compared to the violent abuse of Salvi contained in the articles in the Times, or that on Maretzek in the Mir

It has so happened that the victim of the Times' censure has not sought the same revenge as Signor Fry. No action for libel that has come to our knowledge has been instituted. The cases being parallel in every respect except in those points where the Times was more open to prosecution than ourselves, this fact must be regarded as purely accidental. It is probable that Signor Salvi has other resource besides libel suits, and is unwilling to plead hi poverty and his misfortunes as a ground for exterting money from his prosperous neighbors. Whatever motive may have dissuaded him from resorting to the schemes so successfully put in practice by Signor Fry, it is clear that legally, he had as good a right of action as that estimable individual. The Times now stands in really a worse position than we did before

the Fry verdict. The question, therefore, arises-and it de serves calm attention from the whole commu nity-does the public wellfare require the cessation of such articles as those published by the Times on the Fry verdict? If the private and accidental reasons which prevented Salvi from appealing to the courts had not existed, would public sentiment sustain a condemuation of the Times for what it said? We think it would not. We are of opinion that, however exaggerated the view taken by the Times may have been, it was justified and authorized t review the Salvi controversy, and to put on paper the sentiments which it suggested. Those sentiments may have been harsh. It may have been prejudiced. It may have had peculiar reasons for sustaining Maretzek and opposin his rebellious tenor. But, however these mai ters may have been, we are settled in the con viction that it had as good a right to speak its mind fearlessly as we had in the case of Fry. If the verdict in our suit is sustained by publisentiment, then the Times is as liable to condemnation as ourselves and only escapes through peculiar and accidental circumstances If we were wrong in defending Madame Truff against the salaried penny-a-liners of Signor Fry, then the Times was equally wrong in de fending Manager Maretzek against tenor Salvi. It our offence deserved a fine of \$10,000, then the offence of our cotemporary called for a fine of double that amount, as being much mor

In plain truth, if the precedent established

by the Fry case were to become part of the law | Historical Retribution—The Emperer and of the land, operatic criticism and liberty of speech would be henceforth impossible. The Times may have been injudicious in its stric tures on the Salvi case. It may have been naturated by motives which do not appear or the surface, and with which the public and we have nothing to do. But still due allowance made for the tendency of human nature to re ceive a bias, its censure was natural, and by no means unjustifiable. Shall we, therefore, tamely submit to the enactment of a rule which would expose the Times to a fine of \$15,000 or \$20,000 r having spoken its mind? We see enough in the country journals to induce us to answer readily in the negative. A general conviction is overspreading the country that it will never do to let the precedent established by the Fry case rest undisturbed. Such notices as the fol lowing are constantly placed in our hands :-

lowing are constantly placed in our hands:—

[From the Buffalo Evening Post. Dec. 27.]

We were slad to notice the following just and clienthin nating article-in the Genese county Whigh irrefraence to the unfair and outrageous verdict against Mr. Bennet in the Fry life smit. The whole miserable comprisery to muze e the julie trees, and crueb the Henalo for the benefit of its would be fries! the Times and Tribune will resot most signally Mark the prediction! But to the article from the Whig:—

THE BENNETT LIBEL SUIT.

A jury in New York De other day renormal a verdict gainst James Gordon Bennet; editor and proprietor of the New York BENALD in favor of Fry, an opera manager, of \$10.00. The libel consisted of several publications in the Francia in relation to the capacity of the plaintiff to manage and performances. We have read carefully and attentively the evidence in the case, the summing up of council and the charge of the Jurge, and we must say we are as to such de at the action of the jury. We cannot say what prejudicer may exact in the city of New York arainst Mr. Bennett afid him par, but here is the unsophisticated regions of the country, we are in the habit of looking upon that paper as furnishing in all cases the latest and most rel able news from time to time of all lateresting occurrences.

We hope to see this vertist set aside, and the case

we hope to see this verdist set aside, and the cas again submitted to a more unprejudiced and impartis

The above may be fairly regarded as a san ple of the tone of the country press, excep those actuated by political and malevolent mo tives. Our city cotemporaries are used to abuse us, and do so as a matter of course, without reflecting on the justice of their censures The extent of the practice may be inferred from the following anecdote :- A gentleman connect ed with the city press-the Mirror, we be lieve-was engaged some time since by a friend of ours as correspondent of a Southern journal He took occasion to comment on the Fry verdiet, and to abuse us fearfully. His employer's agent, noticing his language, called upon him and expressed, somewhat indignantly, his sur prise at his joining in the interested cry of our rivals. "Why," said the astonished correspond ent, "I thought I was expected to make my letters spicy ?" His interlocutor did not exactly see the connection, when the youthful journal ist cortinued, with the savageness of injured innocence. "How in the world am I to write spicy letters from New York unless I abuse Bennett? I have always been accustomed to abuse him." He might have added, "He is our stock in trade. and we could do nothing without abusing the Satanic." A similar feeling seems to govern many of the silly country

editors-but not all. THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-Can anybody tell m what the managers and juries of the Crystal Palace are about? People are anxiously looking for the verdicts, and expecting to hear of the finale of the enterprise; but day passes after day without a word of news from the directors Three weeks or a month ago, juries were busily engaged from early morning to near midnight in examining machinery, manufactures, paintings, sculptures, and objects of art, luxury and domestic use contained in the Palace. Speculation ran high on the result of their labors. Som said the juries were more than half corrupt. Others swore that they were honest as Aris tides. One man had heard that his wares were rejected, and was proportionately indignant Another had an inkling of a prize that was coming to him; and exclaimed in the fulness of his joy, that there were "Daniels come to judgment." The public interest, thus aroused lasted for a while; but finding no material to feed upon, and hearing nothing more of juries or Crystal Palace, it died out as rapidly as it began. Delay killed it. This is not fair either to the exhibitors or the public. The Crystal Palace directors have no right to keep people in suspense, and retain the verdict of their juries in their pockets after they are rendered. A vast number of people are awaiting the result to make purchases. Hundreds of orders are suspended until the opinions of the juries are made known. The verdicts ought to

be published at once. We suspect that their concealment is another evidence of the mismanagement which has characterised the whole proceedings of the Crys tal Palace Company. They are atoning for it in the way they are most likely to feel. Before the pillars of the building were erected the stock sold on 'Change at 175: the directors have nearly achieved their task, and on Friday it had some difficulty in finding a purchaser at 35 Need we say more?

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION LOOMING UP .- Th exclusive account which we gave the other morning of Senator Douglas' report on the or canization of Nebraska, has created a great sen sation among the abolitionists, and their aiders and abettors, in this city. Already, the Post and the Tribune-and the Times will soon to low with the other abolitionist organs are out in full swoop against the report; and to these we must now add the twaddling Express, which can no longer endure the unnatural and hypo critical position it has lately occupied, and returning with canine proclivity to its abolitionist mire. We maintain that Senator Douglas position is impregnable. When it has been overruled, the constitution of the United States will be no better than waste paper. It secures to the people of Nebraska the same right as the people of every other State of the Union have enjoyed since the conquest of our national independence-namely, the right to control and designate their own social institutions. If an anti-slavery campaign be organised to oppose Senator Douglas' report, we are ready for it.

OUR GLORIOUS NAVY .- On receipt of the intelligence of the loss of the steamer San Francirco, which was carrying troops to California the Navy Department was at its wit's end for want of steamers to go to her assistance. The Secretary had not a vessel he could dispatch to the relief of the wreck. Such is the desolate condition of the American Navy. Such is the fruit of the indifference of Congress and the apathy of the Executive. All alike are too busy in dividing the spoils to think of the public interest

GOING FURTHER INTO THE MUD.-We notice that a proposition has been laid before the Legislature at Albany, to make the Chief of Police elective. Under the present law, the heads of almost every department are elected by the people, and the city grows in mud as the elecflons grow in number. When shall we see an end of the mud in politics and the streets?

It is now close upon half a century since upon a raft on the Niemen, the chiefs of two of the greatest military monarchies in the worldthe victor of Austerlitz and the vanquished of Evlann and Friedland-held that memorable interview which led to the signature of the treaty of Tilsit. Cordial were the embraces. and solemn the protestations of friendship which were exchanged upon that occasion; for, apart from any immediate motive for dissimulation, the two Emperors entertained for each other sentiments of admiration and esteem, The friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world trembled for the result of that ominous alliance; but their apprehensions were short lived. The engagements of monarchs are proverbially inscribed in sand, and those of Napoleon and Alexander were not destined to prove an exception to the rule. In little better than five years after these vows of eternal fidelity had been interchanged, the Czar again declared war against the man for whom he professed such extrava gant regard; and then recommenced that deadly contest which, in the disasters of the Russian campaign, dealt the first decisive blow to the mighty fabric of the French empire, and terminated, to all appearance, in the utter extinction of the Buonaparte dynasty.

In violating the solemn engagements which he had contracted with Napoleon, it is true that Alexander yielded to what some would term a political necessity; but, although in the ethics of statesmanship such treasons may find an excuse, they are not the less infractions of that higher code of morality which should regulate the actions of sovereigns as well as of individuals. If, in his subsequent conduct towards the man to whose downfall he had contributed, we could discover some trace of remorse for the breach of his plighted faith-some outbursts of the generous and chivalrous feelings which were supposed to be inherent in his char acter-we might still find some palliation for his treachery. How he fulfilled the expectations of his admirers in circumstances so fe vorable to the display of his magnanimity i matter of history, and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say, that his conduct reflected but little credit on either his head or heart and that time has reserved for it its appropri ate reward. In the affairs of empires, as well as of persons, there is a retributive justice which suffers no wrong to remain unatoned for and no

perjury to remain unpunished. Eight and thirty years have clapsed since the execution of that questionable treaty by which the allies hoped to have consummated the destruction of the formidable power which had so long troubled their repose; and yet, by a singular concurrence of events, which the mysterious interposition of Providence rather than the policy of man has brought about, we seem again to find ourselves at the culminating point of its influence, when it might be said to hold the destinies of Europe in its hands. Yes, despite of all the efforts of the Holy Al liance to crush with indignities while living the spirit, and to cover with infamy when dead the memory, of the illustriouse aptive whom the fortune of war had delivered into their handsdespite of all their attempts to proscribe and neutralize the influence of his name-we again see the star of his fortunes in the ascendant. his fame and principles vindicated, and his

wrongs on the eve of being redressed. And-strange revolution of destiny-again we behold pitted against each other on the theatre of European politics the heads of the same powerful monarchies, in the persons of the nephew of the Great Emperor, and the brother of Alexander-heirs of their souvenirs as well as of their principles, of their hatreds as well as of their rights. This time, however, the rôles are changed. It is no longer the Czar who heads a coalition against the Emperor. It is the Emperor who heads a coalition against the Czar.

That the time has at length arrived when Russia will have to make a hitter atonement for the perjuries of Alexander, and the indignities practised on the prisoner of St. Helena, no one can doubt who has watched the progress of the Turco-Russian complication, and the crafty and far-sighted policy pursued by the French Emperor. He has concurred in the temporizing measures recommended by the Aberdeen Cabinet only to draw Nicholas deeper into the toils into which his own folly and impetuosity first plunged him; and now that the latter can neither advance with safety nor retreat with honor he will either be compelled to drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs, or be remorselessly sacrificed to the manes of his brother's victin In any case he cannot expect to escape unscathed. He is first on the list of the avenger.

THE MAINE LAW IN DANGER,-Vast prepare tions are being made by the temperance party to pass through the Legislature a most strin gent law against the sale of spirits, in any shape or form. There is, however, a chance of its de feat, if all we hear be correct. It is said that Governor Seymour entertains strong constitutional scruples against such a measure, and may, if new arguments be not addressed to alter his belief, deem it his duty to exercise his veto power in the last resort. Should be do so, there can be little doubt of his being presented for reelection by a strong, energetic, and wealthy party in this State. As matters now stand, this is the last chance for those who are opposed to the measure.

Cost of Advertising .- We have just received the following note from Washington:-

ed the following note from Washington:

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, De Naber 20, 1853. 

FIR—Your bill against this Department for advertising for proposals for improvement of the harbor of Providence, has been received. The same advertisement was inserted (the same number of times as charged by you.) in the Union, Intelligency, and Republic of this city, and in the Boston Post. The highest energy of either of these papers was Bla—and your charge of \$40, so much exceeds that amount, that I am constrained to inquire if the charge is not errose ous.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

The simulant roule in this inquire; is to state.

The simplest reply to this inquiry, is to state the following facts :-

Aggregate daily and weekly circulation of the Union, 12 000 liepublic ... 6,000
Boston Post. 7,000

to the circulation, and in conformity to the bills of the Union and others, our demand would have reached over \$300, instead of \$40. When will men and officers-governments and of ficials-learn a little practical common sense in the business of advertising?

MILLS BURNED IN BRIODE I-LAND .- The old mills reason as the Leonard 2000, in North Providence, sees destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The buildings were owned by the batte of J. B. H. Leonard and U. W. Bart & Son, and occupied by O. W. Burt & Son for the purpose of grinding I good & Son, whose loss on the steet manufactured in the steet of the ste THE SLAVER GAMBRILL.

53 34

United States District Attorney's Office. THE RECENT SEIZURE OF A SLAVE YESSEL ON THE COART OF AFRICA.

COAST OF AFRICA.

Lieut, John De Camp of the friga e Constitution, the flags ship of the African equadron, swived at this port on Thursday evening, as prize master in charge of the American chooner H. N. Gambrill which had been arrested on the 32-Nov. last sixty seven miles south of the Conge River and eighteen miles from Juma Bay, on the coast of Africa, by the criters of Commodor Isaac Mayo, who was on board the Constitution. On examining the H. N. Gambrill, 18 ras found that the slave deck had all been laid; the cook ing apparatus erected, and a large quantity of water and slave provisions, sufficient to subsist a considerable number of claves on the passage from thence to the laint of Cubs, where it is understood the schooper was bound. The schooper was commanded by E. M. Jefferson, who, together with his efficers and most of the crew, ca-caped while lying at the coast. He admitted that caped while lying at the coast. He admitted that he was going in for a cargo of slaves when taken. L'eutenant De Camp brought home with him two of the crew as witnesses, and their testimony fully establishes the fact that the voyage was a slave tradingone. Upon this information, a libel was drawn against the H. N. Gambrill, for her seizure and forfeiture to the government, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Hillyer, the United States Marshal, that he might take her into custody. Mr. Hillyer accordingly took possession of the vessel, her logbook and papers, and will hold her until-the decision of the United States Dis rict Judge is given.

By the arrival of the H. N. Gambrill, we have received he following record of the cruise of the frigate Cons tution, which captured her :-

The Constitution left New York on the 2d day of March, 1853; arrived at Gibraitar March 23, Spessia 8th of April, Leghorn 24th, Tunis May 5, Algiers May 14, Gibraitar June 2; did not stop lorg at the ports in the Mediterraness.
9th June, arrived at Targer, in the Straits of Gibraltar,
on the Barbary coast; 11th of June, took our departure from Gibraltar, arriving at Madeira on the 18th; July 11 Porio Grande, bland of St Viscent: 15th, Port Prays, island of St. Jagos, Cape Verd Islands; 27th Porto Grande, August 4 De Lee Islands; August 10, Sierra Leone; 19th; Monrovia; 27th, Simon river; 28th, Grand Sisters river; 29th, Cape Palmas; September 4 Cavally river; 11th, Fort Bradenburg; 12th, Drz Cove; 14th, St. George-Gab Mina; 16th, Cape Coast Castle; 21st, Accara; 25th, Lagos river; 29th, Ferrando Po; October 2, Cape Horatio, (the latter is, without exception, the handsomest taland I have ever seen) October 10, Gaboon river; 14th, St. Th mas Island; and this day, the 26th of October, we are making for St. Paul's Loando, making but little headway, the wind being against us since we left the Gaboon river. I and in sight, viz. :- the coast of Angola and Debenda, close to the Congo river, lat. 5 04 S., los. 11 58 B

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—There seems to be great disappointment among the many expectants of letters from California at the non-receipt of their correspondence by the steamship Illinois. The cause, as we learn, is in the fact that the mails by the Winfield Scott were saved from the wreck of that vessel in a completely saturated state, and the letters and papers could not be got dry in time torender them fit for remailing when the California

THE NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC .- Amory Edwards, Esq , President of the Hondaras Inter-Railway, sailed yesterday in the pilot boat George Steers, to arrange for the commencement of practi-cal operations on the proposed line of transit through Honduras. A complete corps of engineers and workmen will leave for the same destination in a few days. The officers of the company propose to have the road completed within two year

Soirce Dansante at the St. Nicholas.

Solree Dansante at the St. Memolas.

The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel gave a grandball to their guests and others last evening, in celebration of the completion of the first year of the existence of
this establishment. Those who were fortunate enoughto receive invitations must have been highly delighted
with the reception they received. We have hardly everseen so brilliant a party, and the splendor of the solon cannot be exceeded either at home or abroad. The new rooms, which have been con pleted but a short time, were thrown open on this occasion. The salos of done is a magnificent hall, and illuminated as it was last night, with beauty, grace and chivalry, it prosected a darrling comp d'où. There was a brilliant array of female beauty, set off men distinguished themselves by their gallactry and their manly and easy bearing. There were represen atives of all the learned professions, the press, and some of our merchant princes, as well as many distinguished strang-

votaries of Terpischore soon after paid their desoirs to the various favors prescribed for the faithful. Waltres quadrilles, polkas, schottisches, and redowas were inter spersed with promenades and chit chat. The festivities were continued till a late hour, and the party broke up highly pleased with the attentions of the ge

Marine Affairs.

THE LATEST FROM THE STRAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The steam tug Titan, Curniskey, arrived at this city shore at Barnegat. The vessel lies head on the beach, about four miles south of Barnegat, in a good, position, with about twelve feet water in her hold, and so leaky that the tide ebbs and flows in her. She has not bilged. Her cargo is composed of molasses and tobacco. The latter is under water, and will be spoilt. The molasses is between decks and supposed uninjured. The Fitan returned yesterday with a couple of steam-pumps, and it is fully expected she will be got off-imms pumps, and it is tuny expected and will be got our immediately, should the weather hold good. They were working at her on Friday, and would have got her off but for want of a sufficient apparatus. The Empire City is stated to have gone ashore in clear weather, between 7 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday night, while in charge of the sesend officer, through his mistaking Barnegat light fo

LAUNCHES TO-DAY—The brig Cludad Belivar, of 400 tons, built for Mesars. Harbeck & Co., and intended for the South American trade, under the command of Capt. Garvey, late of brig Granada, will be launched from the ship-yard of William Pirnie, at Green Point, this afternoon, at

Hamsburg to day, at the same hour, the bark Chanti-cleer, of about 250 tons. She is owned by Mr. Henry Delafield and Meerrs. M. M. Freeman & Co., and is intended for the general freighting business. Capt. I. Pierce, of Plymonth, will command her.

For Europe.—The steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, leaves

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t noon to-day for Liverpool. About sever

er aged yesterday.

FRIFWRECK AND SUFFEING—In relation to the wreck of the schecuser heary, Capt. J B Bangs, at Gardiner's Foint, noticed in our marine news yesterday, the Providence Journal says:—The crew suffered almost everything short of death in their long exposure after the vessel stuck. In the morning, while they were on the point, he sea breaking over them, they sent one man across he creek which separated them from the mainland, to search for a house, which Capt Bangs knew was there. He was gone so long that they feared he was loat in the snow, and the mate went for him. He found him in the house, which was uninhabited and without fire. The poor fellow was overcome by the sleepiness which proceede death by cold; he had taken off his clothes, and was lying down, thinking that he was going to bed. The mate succeeded is arouning him, and the two returned to the rest of the party. The capitals had taken off his clickin clothes, and soon began to show similar symptoms. He said that he could not sevin, and asked them to go to the beach for a rope to help him across the creek. When they came back he was dead. The survivors crossed the creek, and remained without fire or food in the uninhabited house the only one on the island, till-taken off by the revenue cutter.

Young May's DEMOGRATIC WING GROWNAL COMMITTEE.—The members of this committee met last night at the whighead quarters, the Broadway House, to effect an organization for the year. There were present a large number of delerates, and the oredentials of all were settled with but little difficulty. The principal business was balloting for chairman, which created much interest. After coveral balloting, however, Judge James Welsh was declared balloting, however, Judge James Welsh was declared believed, which asmouncement was received with much applause. After some further business the committee adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.—The Legislature of Maine-convened at Augusta on the 4th inst. The House was organised by the choice of Noah Smith, Jr., Kaq. of Calais, (whig) for Speaker, and Mr. Perry, of Oxford, (free-clier) for Cirk.

The Legislature of Ohio which met at Columbus on Monday, obcase F. C. Le Blord, of Marcer, Speaker of the House, and John W. Johnes, of Licking Clerk (C. B. Flood, of Columbus, Clerk of the Senate. The two last named as excitors.

Army Intelligence. for tall orais, left here in the steam-hip Northern Light on Thursday.